

The Herald and News

HILL AND TELL THE FACTS.

Ignorance in the North—Many Think Slavery Just Grew Up in the South—Few Know that Grand Old Slave.

[Atlanta Constitution.]

Wanted—In 1881 General Henry R. Jackson, of Savannah, delivered in Atlanta the most notable, instructive and eloquent address that has been heard in Georgia since the civil war. The subject was "The Wanderer," a slave ship that landed on the Georgia coast in 1858. But the whole address was an historical recital of many political events that led to the civil war and of which the generation that has grown up since were profoundly ignorant and still are. It was delivered by request of the Young Men's Library Association, when Henry Grady was its chairman, and I suppose was published in pamphlet form and could be had on application. But I have sought in vain to find a copy. I have a newspaper copy, but it has been worn to the quick and is almost illegible. I wrote to Judge Pope Barrow, who is General Jackson's executor, and he can find none among the general's papers. Can any veteran furnish me a copy? I would also be pleased to obtain a copy of Daniel Webster's speech at Cape Springs, which was suppressed by this publisher and to which General Jackson makes allusion. General Jackson was a great man. He won his military laurels in the war with Mexico. He was assistant attorney general under Buchanan when Jeremiah Black was the chief. He was the vigilant, determined, conscientious prosecutor of those who owned and equipped and officered the only slave ship that ever landed on the Georgia coast. He was a man of splendid culture and a poet of ability and reputation. Strange it is that this magnificent address has not been compiled in the appendix of some Southern history, as a landmark for the present generation.

It is sad and mortifying that our young and middle aged men and our graduates from Southern colleges know so little of our ante-bellum history. The Northern people are equally ignorant of the origin of slavery and the real causes that precipitated the civil war. Most of them have a vague idea that slavery was born and just grew up in the South—came up out of the ground like the 17 year old locusts—and was our sin and our curse. Not one in ten thousand will believe that the South never imported a slave from Africa, but got all we had by purchase from our Northern brethren. I would wager a thousand dollars against ten that not a man under fifty nor a school boy who lives North of the line knows or believes that General Grant, their great military hero and idol, was a slave owner and lived off of their hire and their service while he was fighting us about ours. Lincoln's proclamation of freedom came in 1863, but General Grant paid no attention to it. He continued to use them as slaves until January, 1865. (See his biography by General James Grant Wilson in Appleton's Encyclopedia.) General Grant owned three slaves in St. Louis, Mo., where he lived. He was a bad manager and just before the war began he moved to Galena and went to work for his brother in the tannery. While there he caught the war fever and got a good position under Lincoln but had he remained in St. Louis would have greatly preferred one on our side, so said Mrs. Grant a few years ago to a newspaper editor in St. Augustine.

How many of this generation North or South know or will believe that as late as November, 1861, Nathaniel Gordon, master of a New England slave ship, called the Erie, was convicted in New York city of carrying on the slave trade. (See Appleton.) Just think of it and wonder. In 1861 our Northern brethren made war upon us because we enslaved the negroes we had bought from them, but at the same time they kept on bringing more from Africa and begging us to buy them. How many know that England, our mother country, never emancipated her slaves until 1843, when twelve millions were set free in the East Indies and one hundred millions of dollars paid to their owners by act of parliament? It is only within the last half century that the importation of slaves from Africa has generally ceased. Up to that time every civilized country bought them and enslaved them. English statesmen and clergymen said it was better to bring them away than to have them continue in their barbarism

and cannibalism. And it was better. I believe it was God's providence that they should be brought away and placed in slavery, but the way it was done was inhuman and brutal. The horrors of the middle passage, as the ocean voyage was called, is the most awful narrative I never read and reminds me of Dante's "Inferno." About half the cargo survived and the dead and dying were tumbled in to the sea. The owners said we can afford to lose half and still have a thousand per cent profit. R. V. John Newton, one of the sweetest poets who ever wrote a hymn, the author of "Amazing Grace, how sweet the sound, that saved a wretch like me," "Saviour, Visit Thy Plantation," "Safely Through Another Week," and many others, was for many years a deck hand on a slave ship and saw all its horrors. He became converted, but soon after became captain of a slave and for four years pursued it diligently and mitigated its cruelty. Then he quit and went to preaching, and says in his autobiography that it never occurred to him that there was anything wrong or immoral in the slave trade where it was humanely conducted. The Saviour said: "Of fences must needs come, but woe unto them by whom they come."

In Appleton's long and exhaustive article on slavery it is said that slavery in some form has existed ever since human history began. And it appears to have been under the sanction of Providence as far back as the days of Noah and Abraham. The latter had a very great household and many servants, whom he had bought with his money. The word slave appears but twice in the Bible. It is synonymous with servant and bondsman. There has been no time since the Christian era that the dominant nations have not owned slaves—sometimes the bondage was hard, but as a general rule the master found it to his interest to be kind to his slaves. As Bob Toombs said in his Boston speech:

"It is not to our interest to starve our slaves any more than it is to starve our horses and horned cattle." Shortly after the little cargo that the Wanderer brought were secretly scattered around I saw some of them at work in a large garden in Columbus, Ga., and was told that they were docile and quickly learned to dig and to hoe, but that it was hard to teach them to eat cooked meat. They wanted it raw and bloody. They were miserable little runts, "Guinea negroes," with thick lips and flat noses, but they grew up into better shape and made good servants, and I know were far better off than in their native jungles, the prey of stronger tribes, and made food for cannibals."

So, there was no sin in slavery as instituted in the South by our fathers and forefathers, and that is why I write this letter—perhaps the last I shall ever write on this subject. I wish to impress it upon our boys and girls, so that they may be ready and willing to defend their Southern ancestors from the baseless charge of suffering now for the sins of their fathers.

A Northern friend writes: "Do please let up on the negro. We up here are tired of him. Give us more of your pleasant pictures of domestic life, etc., but let the negro go dead." He does not know that the negro and what is to become of him is a question of tremendous moment with us and it must be written about. But I will refrain as long as it is prudent. Just now I would like to hire a man to cross the black racial who came into my back yard the other night and stole my grind stone. For five years I have let every darkey grind his ax who wanted to, and now I can't grind my own. The fact is I have no ax to grind, for they stole that first.

"Well," said the cheerful wife, who thought she had a soprano voice, "if the worst comes to the worst, I could keep the wolf from the door by singing."

"I don't doubt that would do it," replied her pessimistic husband, "but suppose the wolf should happen to be deaf?"

Hewie of the Knife.

No profession has advanced more rapidly of late than surgery, but it should not be used except where absolutely necessary. In cases of piles, for example, it is seldom used. DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cures quickly and permanently. Unpublished for cuts, burns, bruises, wounds, skin diseases. Accept no counterfeits. "I was troubled with bleeding piles that I lost much blood and strength," says J. C. Phillips, Paris, Ill. "DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve cured me in a short time." Soothe and heal. W. E. Pelham & Son.

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Respectfully submitted, N. P. PRATT, LAB'Y. Special Agent. Corkscrew and glasses with every order. Write for our pamphlet on Gordon's Canadian Malt and new Catalogue.

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Department 9.

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back of Birmingham's, on Fried street, to buy your Furniture. Their goods are all new and just from the factories, up to date in finish, style and workmanship. We carry a full line of suits,

Beds, Bureaus,

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Throat troubles now begin. We have a very good line of OIL and aqueous ATAMIZERS, varying in price from 50c. and up. They are of such quality that we do not hesitate to recommend them to you.

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Water Bags, Fountain and Bulb Syringes, and other RUBBER GOODS are very complete and worth your inspection.

Quick Relief Cough Mixture

is guaranteed to stop the cough.

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Just returned from the North with a beautiful selection of

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Clocks and Silverware, and invite you all to inspect them.

Prices Reasonable.

Your Watch and Clock work solicited, and work guaranteed.

Thanking you for past favors, and hoping for a continuance, I am yours for the money.

Edward Scholtz, Jeweler and Optician.

The Ladies' Exchange

Mrs. R. C. Williams respectfully informs the ladies of Newberry and vicinity that she has opened an Exchange for the purchase or exchange of ladies', children's and men's second hand clothing, and solicits their patronage. Persons on business will please call at the Exchange, Crockett Hotel, first floor, between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m.

NOTICE OF ELECTION

For State and County Officers, and upon Proposed Amendment to the State Constitution

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF NEWBERRY. Notice is hereby given that the general election for State and County officers will be held at the voting precincts prescribed by law in said County, on Tuesday, November 4, 1902, said day being Tuesday following the first Monday in November, as prescribed by law.

At the said election a separate box will be provided, at which qualified electors will vote upon the adoption or rejection of an amendment to the State Constitution as provided in the following Joint Resolution.

A Joint Resolution Proposing to Amend Section II, Article VII, of the Constitution of 1895, Relating to Counties and County Government.

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina: That the following amendment to Section II, Article VII, of the Constitution, be agreed to: add to the end thereof the following words: that this section shall not apply to the following townships in the following Counties: Dunklin and Oaklaw in the County of Greenville; the townships of Cokesbury, Ninety-Six and Cooper in the County of Greenwood; Hulet and Pine Grove in the County of Saluda. That the corporate existence of said townships be, and the same is hereby, destroyed and all officers under said townships are abolished and all corporate agents removed.

SEC. 2. But the question of adopting this amendment shall be submitted at the next general election to the electors as follows: Those in favor of the amendment shall deposit a ballot with the following words plainly printed or written thereon: "Constitutional amendment of Section Eleven of Article Seven of the Constitution, relating to Counties and County Government, Yes." Those opposed to said amendment shall cast a ballot with the following words plainly printed or written thereon: "Constitutional amendment of Section Eleven of Article Seven of the Constitution, relating to Counties and County Government, No."

Approved the 28th day of February, A. D. 1902.

SEC. 7. There shall be separate and distinct ballots and boxes at this election for the following officers, to wit: 1. Governor and Lieutenant Governor 2. Other State officers. 3. State Senator. 4. Members of the House of Representatives. 5. County officers. On which shall be the name or names of the person or persons voted for as such officers, respectively, and the office for which they are voted.

Before the hour fixed for opening the polls Managers and Clerks must take and subscribe the Constitutional oath. The Chairman of the Board of Managers can administer the oath to the other Managers and to the Clerk; a Notary Public must administer the oath to the Chairman. The Managers elect their Chairman and Clerk.

Polls at each voting place must be opened at 7 o'clock a. m. and closed at 4 o'clock p. m., except in the city of Charleston, where they shall be opened at 7 a. m. and closed at 6 p. m.

The Managers have the power to fill a vacancy, and if none of the Managers attend the election an appoint from among the qualified voters the Managers, who after being sworn, can conduct the election.

At the close of the election, the Managers and Clerk must proceed publicly to open the ballot boxes and count the ballots therein, and continue without adjournment until the same is completed, and make a statement of the result for each office and sign the same. Within three days thereafter, the Chairman of the Board, or some one designated by the Board, must deliver to the Commissioners of Election the poll list, the boxes containing the ballots and written statements of the result of the election.

The following MANAGERS OF ELECTION have been appointed to hold the election at the various precincts in the said county:

Newberry—G. S. Nolan, Claude Dominick, Floyd Bradley. Greenville—Factory—P. F. Baxter, Niel Campbell, Brooks Hutchinson. Helena—Geo. P. Hill, B. E. Julian, J. W. L. Arthur.

Mt. Bethel—S. J. D. Price, J. D. Nance, J. C. Brown. Clymphia—Morman Ruff, Jno. F. Cromer, Newton Darby.

Maybinton—J. B. Richards, F. E. Maybin, W. V. Lyles.

Whitmore—J. Gist Setzer, Zack Suber, Jno. W. Scott.

Cromers—Lambert Chandler, Henry Burton, Bachman Cromer.

Jalapa—S. M. Duncan, Wm. W. Farrow, David Spearman.

Longshores—J. S. Floyd Jr., Cothran Longshore, John Hendrix.

Wilams—J. W. Sanders, J. W. Ropp, J. W. Reid.

Prosperity—Jno. B. Fellers, M. M. Bedenbaugh, B. T. Young.

Hendrix Mill—Noah L. Moore, W. P. Pugh, John H. Garrett.

Slighs—E. E. Sligh, Ira Miller, J. H. W. Long.

Jolly Street—P. M. B. Livingston, J. D. H. Kibler, J. P. Cannon.

Central School House—C. W. Shealy, J. C. Seybt, Joe Stockman.

Pomaria—H. F. Connts, Richard Hipp, Julius Koon.

Walton—Bachman Suber, W. B. Graham, R. L. Crooks.

St. Phillips—R. G. Sligh, W. R. Kohn, M. L. Wicker.

Little Mountain—D. C. Boland, C. E. Wheeler, Geo. W. Farr.

The Managers at each precinct named above are requested to delegate one of their number to secure boxes and blanks for the election. They can be secured on and after Thursday, October 30th, at J. W. White's store.

S. C. MERCHANT, J. N. FEAGLE, B. B. LEITZSEY, Commissioners of State and County Election for Newberry County. October 13th, 1902.

Columbia Newberry & Laurens R.R. Co.

(Eastern Standard Time.) Southbound. Sch. date in Effect August 26th 1902. STATIONS.

8:40 am	Ly Atlanta (S.A.L.)	Ar. 8:50 pm
10:40 am	Athens	8:18 pm
11:55 am	Elberton	5:17 pm
12:35 pm	Abbeville	4:05 pm
12:55 pm	Greenwood	3:35 pm
2:15 pm	Ar Clinton (Dn'r)	Ly. 2:45 pm

10:00 am	Ly Glenn Springs	Ar 4:00 pm
12:15 pm	Spartanburg	3:30 pm
12:25 pm	Greenville	3:25 pm
1:12 pm	Waterloo (Harris Springs)	2:35 pm
1:47 pm	Ar Laurens (Dn'r)	Ly 2:17 pm

22	Fri	53	62	85
Ex Sun	Ex Sun	Ex Sun	Ex Sun	Ex Sun
A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
6:15	2:07	2:07	Ar 1:42	4:50
6:40	2:22	2:22	Clinton	3:30
6:58	2:34	2:34	Goldville	3:51
7:17	2:45	2:45	Clinton	3:54
7:36	2:51	2:51	Jalapa	3:52
8:00	3:10	3:10	Newberry	3:40
8:23	3:31	3:31	Prosperity	3:22
8:42	3:44	3:44	Slighs	3:23
8:53	3:50	3:50	Mountain	3:16

9:55	3:51	3:51	Clinton	1:39
10:15	4:07	4:07	White Rock	1:24
10:35	4:17	4:17	Ballentine	1:14
10:52	4:24	4:24	Franklin	1:16
11:02	4:32	4:32	Clinton	1:10
11:20	4:45	4:45	Ar Columbia (A.O.L.)	Ar 11:16

Trains 53 and 62 arrive and depart from new union depot.

Trains 22 and 55 from A. C. L. freight depot West Gervais street.

For Rates, Time Tables, or further information call on or write to E. C. MERRISON, W. G. CHILDS, Agent, or W. E. MERRISON, President.

J. F. WINGSTON, Supt. Gen'l Frt. & Pass. Columbia, S. C.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE!

CONDENSED SCHEDULE. WILMINGTON, N. C., July 31st, 1902.

Through Trains Charleston to Greenville No. 52.

7:00 am	Ly Charleston, S. C.	Ar 9:30 pm
8:35 am	Ly Greenville	Ar 6:30 pm
9:50 am	Ly Greenville	Ar 4:50 pm
1:10 pm	Ly Greenville	Ar 3:45 pm
2:25 pm	Ly Greenville	Ar 2:45 pm
3:40 pm	Ly Greenville	Ar 2:10 pm
4:55 pm	Ly Greenville	Ar 1:25 pm
6:10 pm	Ly Greenville	Ar 12:25 pm
7:25 pm	Ly Greenville	Ar 12:15 pm

FROM COLUMBIA, S. C.

7:00 am	Ly Greenville	Ar 9:30 pm
8:35 am	Ly Greenville	Ar 6:30 pm
9:50 am	Ly Greenville	Ar 4:50 pm
1:10 pm	Ly Greenville	Ar 3:45 pm
2:25 pm	Ly Greenville	Ar 2:45 pm
3:40 pm	Ly Greenville	Ar 2:10 pm
4:55 pm	Ly Greenville	Ar 1:25 pm
6:10 pm	Ly Greenville	Ar 12:25 pm
7:25 pm	Ly Greenville	Ar 12:15 pm

For rates, etc., etc., write to J. F. WINGSTON, Supt. Gen'l Frt. & Pass. Columbia, S. C.

T. M. MERRISON, Traffic Manager, Wilmington, N. C.

H. M. MERRISON, Asst. Traffic Manager, Wilmington, N. C.

Charleston and Western Carolina Rwy Co.

Augusta and Asheville Short Line Schedule in Effect July 6, 1902.

Leave Augusta	10:10 am	2:55 pm
Arrive Greenwood	12:44 pm	7:00 am
Leave Greenwood	7:00 am	7:00 am
Arrive Laurens	4:45 pm	7:00 am
Leave Laurens	4:45 pm	7:00 am
Arrive Waterville (H. S.)	1:12 pm	7:00 am
Leave Waterville (H. S.)	1:12 pm	7:00 am
Arrive Greenville	12:25 pm	7:00 am
Leave Greenville	4:45 pm	7:00 am
Arrive Spartanburg	3:30 pm	7:00 am
Leave Spartanburg	3:30 pm	7:00 am
Arrive Saluda		